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dried fruits

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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December 1979

21

WORLD DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION RECOVERS IN 1979

Highlights

World production of raisins, prunes, figs, and dried apricots is expected to register marked improvement in 1979 over last season's levels, while currant output is expected to decline modestly.

Raisin output, led by a near-record crop in the United States of 281,200 tons, is expected to increase nearly a third over the previous year's reduced supplies.

Prune production will likely show a slight improvement over the year-earlier total. The 1979 outturn is estimated at 178,500 tons, compared with 171,000 tons a year earlier.

Fig output is anticipated to amount to 89,900 tons, 7-8 percent above last season's reduced crop. Production in Turkey is expected to total 52,000 tons.

Currant production, at 63,200 tons, is nearly 20 percent below the 71,600-ton level of a year earlier, and nearly 9 percent below the previous 5-year average.

Dried Apricot output is expected to reach 26,400 tons, compared with only 20,200 tons last season.

Raisins

United States: The 1979/80 crop is estimated at 281,100 tons, more than twice the crop of last season, which was severely reduced when rains on September 4, 1978, hit the producing area with about 80 percent of the raisins on the ground and only a fraction rolled. New recovery methods yielded a crop of approximately 132,600 tons for the 1978/79 season.

Exports during the 1978/79 season declined nearly 60 percent from the previous year's level because of the shortage of available fruit and resulting high prices. The outlook for the present season appears favorable, as prices since the beginning of the season have been far below those of other major producing countries.

Turkey: Preliminary estimates place the 1979/80 raisin output at 100,000 tons, 22 percent above the 1978 crop. Because of early spring frosts, there were forecasts that the 1979 crop would be down sharply However, favorable weather conditions during the remainder of the growing season have produced a good crop. On the other hand, high prices for fresh grapes induced some growers to divert a larger than normal portion of their crops to the fresh market, thus reducing the potential raisin output.

Export commitments during September 1, 1978-August 15, 1979, totaled 73,480 tons, compared with 92,908 tons in the previous season. The European Community remains Turkey's major market, absorbing over 75 percent of Turkish exports.

The minimum support price for the 1979/80 crop has been increased from last year's 17.5 lira to 40 lira (equivalent to $1.14) per kilogram. The sharp increase was largely a result of devaluation of the lira. Consequently, quotes on the United Kingdom market in September and October were about $1,900 per ton, f.o.b. Izmir—considerably above offers from the United States.

Greece: The 1979/80 crop is estimated at 79,000 tons, down slightly from the 81,000 tons produced the previous year. The crop would have been larger had it not been for hot, dry weather on the island of Crete early in the season. The Sultana Growers Cooperative Organization (KSOS) reports that area planted to sultanas remained stable at 33,400 hectares.

Exports during the 1978/79 season are estimated at 78,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons exported a year earlier.

The minimum support price for No. 4 fruit was raised from 35 drachmas per kilogram a year earlier to 48 drachmas per kilogram ($1.30) for the 1979/80 crop. As a consequence, opening prices on the U.K. market in September and October averaged about $1,900, c.f., compared with about $1,100 per ton a year earlier.

Australia: Production in the 1979/80 season is estimated at 54,900 tons,—a 14 percent decline from

the previous season's total. Production was adversely affected by rain and humid weather just prior to harvest. Considerable tonnage was lost and most of the remainder was downgraded.

As a result of the smaller pack, export availability was reduced considerably, and there will be virtually no carryover stocks. Market allocations for the 1979 season were as follows:

Country	Currants	Sultanas	Other Raisins[1]
		(Metric tons)	
Australia	3,500	19,000	3,707
United Kingdom	(2)	4,922	400
Continent, Malta, Israel	(2)	6,252	(2)
Canada	800	10,767	400
New Zealand	800	4,853	400
Japan	49	3,008	400
Others	400	1,690	294
Total	5,549	50,492	5,601

[1] Figures include some carryover stocks from previous season.
[2] Negligible.

The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation determined minimum export prices for sultanas (all markets) at the end of April—$A1,350 (US$1,224) per ton cif for 3-crown fruit, and $A1,340 (US$1,215) for 2-crown fruit. The apparent strategy was to make the low-quality pack attractive in order to move exportable quantities before the 1979 Northern Hemisphere crops became available.

With high world prices, attractive Australian offers, and the scarcity caused by short Northern Hemisphere crops during the 1978/79 season, the Australian pack is believed to have been entirely committed by mid-1979.

South Africa: The 1979/80 raisin crop is estimated at 17,500 tons, almost 36 percent greater than the 1978 crop and 50 percent greater than the 10-year (1969-78) average of about 10,000 tons. Knowing that there was a world shortage of raisins during the 1978/79 season, the Dried Fruit Board urged growers to produce as much as possible. As a result, many grapes that normally would have gone to the fresh or wine market were dried, producing a near-record crop.

Total exports for 1979/80 are expected to reach 10,000 tons, 32 percent greater than in 1978, and nearly four times the exports of 1977. Historically, the principal destinations are the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Currants

Greece: The Autonomous Currant Organization places the 1979/80 currant crop at 57,000 tons, compared with 66,300 tons in the previous year. An estimated 10,000 tons were delivered to the wine industry because of damage by late summer rains. The quality of the remaining crop is reportedly good, with average-sized fruit. Since 1976—the last year the Government made incentive payments for uprooting currant vineyards—area has remained practically unchanged at 30,780 hectares.

Exports for the 1978/79 season are expected to total 64,000 tons, compared with 47,597 tons a year earlier. Of the 1978/79 amount, 14,981 tons were from the prior year's crop. The increase occurred because raisin supplies were very short and some end users apparently switched to currants to help cover their needs until new-crop raisins became available. For the 1979/80 season, exports are likely to reach 65.000 tons.

Australia: The most recent production estimate for 1979/80 indicates a currant crop of 5,549 tons. There were only minor losses when the rains damaged the raisin crop, as most of the currants were already harvested.

Export allocations of 2,049 went mostly to Canada and New Zealand, with each taking 800 tons.

Prunes

United States: A crop of 122,000 tons is expected for the 1979/80 season, up slightly from the previous year's but down nearly 8 percent from the 1974/75-1978/79 5-year average. Availability of fruit was lower during the 1978/79 season compared to the year-earlier level, and exports dropped by one-fifth.

The abnormally high sales level in the 1977/78 season was a result of the very short French crop. Sales to European countries outside the European Community (EC) have declined continuously since the 1975/76 season. The brightest spot in the export picture is Japan, which took 3,578 tons during the 1978/79 season—up nearly three times the level of the year earlier.

France: Dried prune production for the 1979/80 season is expected to reach 22,500 tons, compared with 22,000 tons the previous year. Rains during August reportedly have presented the danger of mold development. Because of the lack of sunshine, maturity was delayed in Lot and Garonne (the main producing areas). Fruit quality is reported as good and the average size is large. With a crop of this size

and with the estimated carryover, total supplies could reach 30,000 tons.

In an attempt to improve sales, an EC advertising campaign was proposed by the Prune Interprofessional Board (BIP) and the French Agricultural Intervention Agency (FORMA). The campaign is expected to run from November 15, 1979, through March 31, 1980.

Total imports for 1978/79 are expected to reach 3,000 tons, an 81 percent drop from the previous season's level. Based on the assumption that the 1979/80 crop will be about 22,500 tons, imports for the 1979/80 season should be between 3,000 and 4,000 tons.

French producers are guaranteed a minimum price through a subsidy scheme established by the EC in June 1978. Under the program, processors of dried prunes are eligible for a processing subsidy when they pay at least the minimum price to growers on contracted tonnage.

About 90 percent will be exported to traditional markets in the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Although the support price system for fresh plums and dried prunes was cancelled in 1978, the system of "agreed prices" continues. U.S. equivalents of "agreed prices" for the past three seasons are as follows:

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
	(Cents per kilogram)		
Fresh plumes for drying	0.11	0.13	0.17
Plums for fresh consumption	.15	.20	.22
Prunes dried on the farm	.55	.66	.65

Figs

Turkey: Dried fig output for 1979/80 is estimated to be 52,000 tons, 4 percent above last year's level.

Interprofessional Prices to Producers and EC Support Prices[1]

(French francs per 100 kilograms)

Sizes[2]	1978/79		1979/80	
	Min. price to producers	*Subsidy to processors*	*Min. price to producers*	*Subsidy to processors*
33/44	785.0	219.0	957.6	368.2
44/45	719.0	201.0	883.9	339.8
55/66	654.0	183.0	810.2	311.5
66/77	589.0	164.0	736.6	289.2
77/88	523.0	146.0	662.9	254.9
88/99	458.0	128.0	589.3	226.6
99/110	392.0	109.0	515.6	198.2
110/120	327.0	91.0	441.9	169.9
120/122	(3)	(3)	368.3	141.6
122	(3)	(3)	294.6	113.3

[1] Approximate exchange rates: 1978/79, 4.319FF = $1.00; 1979/80, 4.268FF = $1.00.
[2] Number of fruit per 500 grams; maximum water content 23 percent. [3] Not applicable.

Yugoslavia: The 1979/80 prune crop is estimated at 15,000 tons, slightly above of last season's 14,350 tons. This year's fresh plum crop is 7 percent below the 1974/75-1978/79 average of 720,000 tons because of unfavorable weather earlier in the season. Freezing temperatures in April caused some damage to the flowering trees. In addition, drought during May and early June retarded growth and size of the fruit, resulting in a smaller crop than originally expected. Rainy weather during the second half of June and July caused some disease problems. Reportedly, a large portion of the crop has some insect damage.

Exports are likely to be about 10,000 tons for the 1979/80 season—the same as in the previous year. The quality of the crop appears to be excellent. Thus far, the fruits are slightly smaller than last year's, but with thin skin and no insect damage.

Total shipments of figs, fig paste, and industrial figs during the first 10 months of the 1978/79 season amounted to 36,000 tons, compared with 32,545 tons for the corresponding period in the preceding season. An additional 7,000 tons are expected to be shipped by the end of the marketing year.

The producer support price for dried figs, Type A, has been established at 22 lira per kilogram (63 U.S. cents per kilogram)—approximately twice last year's level. In addition, minimum export prices for 1979 natural and processed figs have increased by about 30 percent.

Greece: The Fig Growers Cooperative Organization (SYKIKI) estimates the 1979/80 dried fig crop at 20,800 tons, 13 percent above the production of a year earlier. Although a crop in excess of 30,000 tons was expected, heavy rainfall in August caused severe losses. Most damage occurred in the Molai area, where the quality is anticipated to be rather poor.

Exports, including paste, for the 1978/79 season are expected to reach 10,767 tons, slightly below the 11,120 tons exported a year earlier. Dried fig exports to the major markets in 1978/79 (with the previous year's shipments in parentheses) are as follows: United States 1,676 tons (1,840), West Germany 1,732 tons (1,700), Italy 1,194 tons (1,320), Czechoslovakia 911 tons (1,180), Australia 648 tons (535).

Fig growers are eligible to deliver their crop either to SYKIKI or to private packers. Minimum support prices for figs during the 2 recent crop years are:

	1979/80	1978/79
	(Cents per kilogram)	
Grade A	0.82	0.68
Grade B	.73	.59
Grade C	.68	.54

In addition, the Government pays producers a subsidy (the same amount as in the previous season) of 3.50 drachmas per kilogram for Grade A figs, 3 drachmas for Grade B, and 2.50 drachmas for Grade C ($1 equals approximately 36.80 drachmas, as of mid-December).

Portugal: The 1979/80 crop is forecast at 6,500 tons, of which 6,000 tons are from the Algarve region. A crop of this size would represent a 51 percent increase above last year's short crop.

Fig and fig paste exports for the 1978/79 season totaled 2,079 tons, up 17 percent from last year's level. Fig paste makes up the bulk of these exports. The United States is the major purchaser, taking 1,751 tons of the total paste exports of 1,975 tons. West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom are the other major markets.

Spain: The 1979/80 crop is expected to reach only 3,600 tons, compared with 4,200 tons the previous year—a decline attributed to the smaller supplies of fresh fruit of adequate size. The drought conditions that prevailed beginning in May in the most important producing regions have substantially reduced fruit sizes.

Spanish dried fig exports in 1979/80 are expected to total 3,700 tons, of which approximately 3,000 tons will be paste destined for the United States.

Because of the revaluation of the peseta and cost increases, producers and exporters would like to obtain the equivalent of about 70 U.S. cents per pound, c. & f. U.S. ports, in the new season. The average price received in 1978/79 was equal to about 62 cents per pound.

Apricots

Turkey: Production of dried apricots in 1979/80 is estimated at 13,500 tons, compared with last season's output of 8,000 tons. The quality of the crop is reportedly superior, with almost no scale damage.

Registered exports of dried apricots during the 1978/79 season amounted to 4,326 tons, compared with 7,802 tons for the corresponding period a year earlier.

According to the Exporters' Union, the major markets for the past two seasons were as follows:

Destination	1977/78	1978/79
	(Metric tons)	
France	1,634	1,127
West Germany	1,131	1,006
United States	1,473	491
United Kingdom	891	434
Canada	487	161
Italy	419	339
Others	1,767	768
Total	7,802	4,326

Australia: Production in 1979/80 is estimated at 2,100 tons, equal to last season's outturn. Active demand by the canning industry continues to attract significant quantities of fruit.

Exports of dried apricots in the 1978/79 season were somewhat larger than in the previous year and amounted to about 263 tons, of which 244 tons went to the United States.

South Africa: An increase of nearly 40 percent is expected in dried apricot production during the 1979/80 season. A production level of 1,503 tons would about equal the amount produced in the 1977/78 campaign.

Because of the larger crop and stable domestic demand, exports are expected to reach 938 tons, compared with 846 tons exported from the 1978/79 crop.

This circular was prepared by Guy C. Grenier, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Telephone (202) 447-2974.

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974/75-1979/80
(Thousand metric tons)

Commodity and Country	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80 1/
APRICOTS, DRIED						
Australia	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Iran	8.6	9.3	6.0	10.5	5.0	4.0
South Africa	.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5
Spain	.7	.8	1.1	.6	.7	.8
Turkey	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	13.5
Foreign Total	19.9	22.0	19.6	24.7	16.9	21.9
United States	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.3	4.5
Grand Total	22.3	26.1	23.8	29.3	20.2	26.4
CURRANTS						
Australia	3.6	6.0	4.3	6.1	4.4	5.5
Greece	87.5	67.9	61.5	76.6	66.3	57.0
South Africa	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	.7
Grand Total	91.8	74.8	66.8	83.5	71.6	63.2
FIGS, DRIED						
Greece	18.7	20.1	22.0	19.8	18.0	20.8
Italy	9.0	10.8	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Portugal	4.5	6.0	1.6	6.0	4.3	6.5
Spain	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.6
Turkey	42.5	50.0	60.0	42.0	50.0	52.0
Foreign Total	77.7	90.9	93.9	78.0	83.5	89.9
United States	11.8	10.5	9.1	11.5	8.4	8.7
Grand Total	89.5	101.4	103.0	89.5	91.9	98.6
PRUNES						
Argentina	---	---	---	8.0	5.5	7.1
Australia	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.2	4.0
Chile	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	5.4
France	22.0	.5	26.2	6.1	22.0	22.5
Italy	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
South Africa	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.5
Yugoslavia	15.6	21.2	6.3	22.9	14.4	15.0
Foreign Total	47.2	32.0	43.2	48.1	52.2	56.5
United States (Calif.)	128.8	135.2	134.3	144.2	118.8	122.0
Grand Total	176.0	167.2	177.5	192.3	171.0	178.5
RAISINS						
Afghanistan 2/	57.0	60.0	62.0	40.0	45.0	50.0
Argentina	---	---	---	5.0	3.5	4.7
Australia	53.3	60.0	68.8	57.4	63.8	54.9
Chile	---	.6	1.1	1.4	2.8	3.5
Greece	109.0	87.0	81.0	60.0	81.0	79.0
Iran	55.0	58.5	60.0	63.0	70.0	60.0
South Africa	5.3	9.5	6.5	9.0	12.9	17.5
Spain	4.7	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3
Turkey	85.0	110.0	80.0	110.0	82.0	100.0
Foreign Total	369.3	389.4	361.4	348.1	363.5	371.9
United States	219.7	257.3	197.8	225.3	132.6	281.2
Grand Total	589.0	646.7	559.2	573.4	496.1	653.1

---Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

December 1979 Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

COMMERCIAL DRIED FRUIT: EXPORTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES
MARKETING YEARS 1974/75-1978/79
(Metric tons)

Commodity and Country	Year 1/ 1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/
APRICOTS					
Australia	905	259	214	348	263
Iran	8,000	8,408	5,000	8,000	4,000
South Africa	442	514	896	894	846
Spain	706	703	1,050	531	520
Turkey	2,484	4,375	4,664	7,802	4,326
United States	532	798	1,026	3/1,832	3/ 2,087
Grand Total	13,069	15,057	12,850	19,407	12,042
CURRANTS					
Australia	102	1,843	1,127	2,199	2,049
Greece	47,621	57,539	50,397	47,597	64,000
Grand Total	47,723	59,382	51,524	49.796	66,049
FIGS (Includes Paste & Industrial Figs)					
Greece	7,684	10,000	13,000	11,120	10,767
Italy	1,422	1,481	1,177	1,116	1,100
Portugal	1,325	2,392	854	1,771	2,079
Spain	227	328	385	2,700	4,100
Turkey	33,514	29,755	48,754	34,465	40,000
Grand Total	44,172	43,956	64,170	51,172	58,046
PRUNES					
Argentina	5,602	6,052	13,319	5,000	4,500
Australia	201	132	409	738	124
Chile	1,131	3,291	3,356	3,960	3,200
France	2,033	1,458	3,735	1,965	3,923
United States	43,154	58,988	47,789	53,849	42,962
Yugoslavia	11,816	12,825	4,595	15,469	10,000
Grand Total	63,937	82,746	73,203	80,981	64,709
RAISINS					
Australia	26,750	41,231	53,025	30,266	44,793
Greece	73,617	70,838	79,574	63,000	78,000
Iran	39,145	49,600	45,000	45,000	53,000
South Africa 4/	113	4,445	2,056	2,552	7,567
Spain	1,371	1,069	635	696	600
Turkey	63,264	95,218	72,135	92,908	73,480
United States	50,210	64,875	36,455	53,237	21,585
Grand Total	254,470	327,276	288,880	287,659	279,025

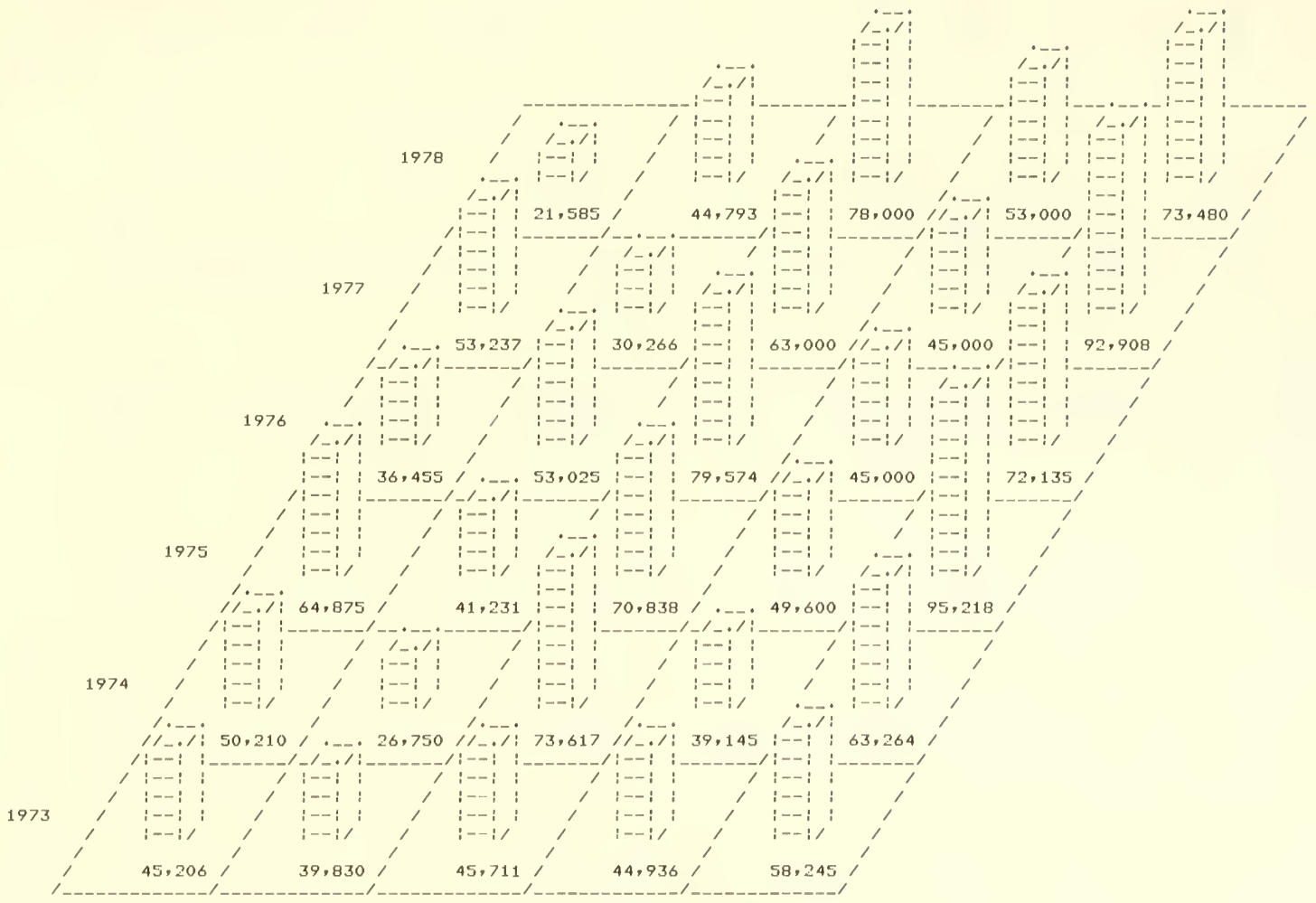
--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.
1/ Marketing year begins January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa; March 21 in Iran; July 1 for apricots and September 1 for prunes and raisins in the United States; September 1 in Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey; October 1 for France and Yugoslavia. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes an unknown quantity of peached and pears, dried. 4/ Includes lexias and currants.

SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

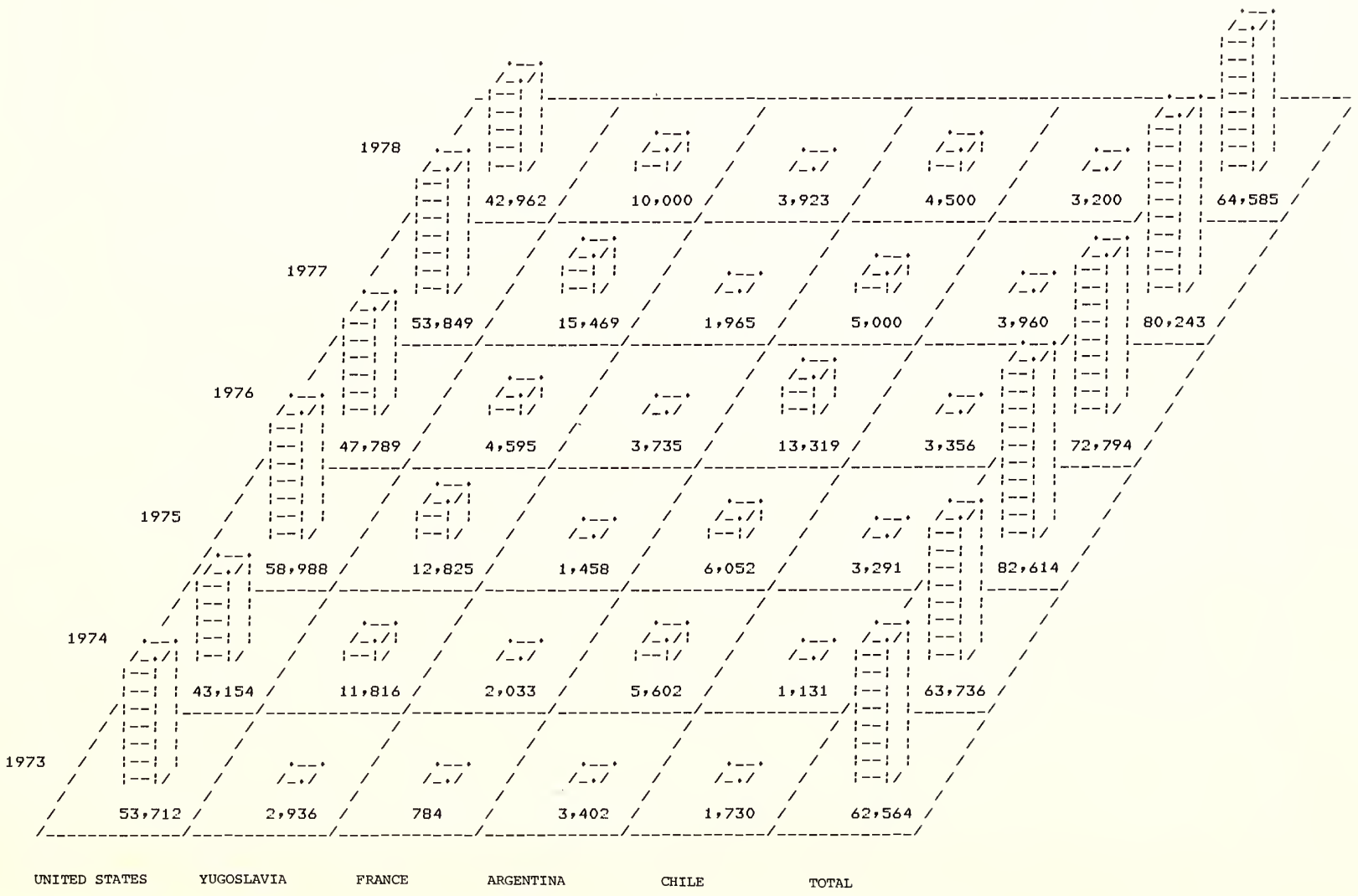
December 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

EXPORTS OF RAISINS FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES
MARKETING YEARS 1973/74 - 1978/79
(METRIC TONS)



EXPORTS OF PRUNES FROM MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES
MARKETING YEARS 1973/74 - 1978/79
(METRIC TONS)



RAISINS AND CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
MARKETING YEARS 1974/75-1978/79
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
EUROPE					
EC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	657	1,124	742	1,424	431
Denmark	1,785	2,533	1,966	2,374	1,229
France	465	407	152	734	90
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,049	2,489	1,444	3,372	1,679
Ireland	437	125	38	51	17
Italy	47	---	5	---	153
Netherlands	1,482	2,186	1,074	2,050	655
United Kingdom	6,697	7,859	2,599	2,394	985
Total	14,619	16,723	8,020	12,399	5,239
OTHER EUROPE					
Austria	43	37	17	92	13
Finland	2,058	3,096	2,665	2,113	1,178
Iceland	109	188	40	151	44
Norway	1,059	2,178	1,094	1,684	860
Spain	46	43	28	26	---
Sweden	2,812	3,772	2,759	3,162	2,095
Switzerland	618	838	640	797	425
Other	20	13	5	4	---
Total	6,765	10,165	7,248	8,029	4,615
Total Europe	21,384	26,888	15,268	20,428	9,854
LATIN AMERICA					
Bolivia	5	1	13	22	3
Brazil	794	159	1	224	62
Colombia	41	16	110	235	127
Costa Rica	15	21	13	27	13
Ecuador	106	109	77	140	68
El Salvador	14	12	26	16	21
Guatemala	25	50	45	64	102
Honduras	16	31	8	39	23
Mexico	168	388	59	131	343
Nicaragua	16	29	21	36	5
Panama	99	176	97	185	42
Venezuela	562	985	791	1,291	583
Other	14	41	8	49	60
Total	1,875	2,018	1,269	2,459	1,452

continued .....

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
MARKETING YEARS 1974/75-1978/79 (Continued..)
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
BERMUDA & CARIBBEAN					
Bahamas	60	64	42	62	32
Bermuda	58	59	98	41	58
Dominican Republic	105	125	81	100	47
Jamaica	85	53	9	2	4
Netherlands Antilles	57	67	58	81	118
Trinidad & Tobago	134	42	19	43	12
Other	16	10	12	49	20
Total	515	420	319	378	311
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Canada	7,218	8,660	6,141	7,208	4,139
China (Taiwan)	704	1,432	236	1,280	281
French Pacific Is.	110	13	16	21	14
Hong Kong	480	458	163	400	165
Japan	15,978	21,574	11,483	16,917	4,264
Korea, Republic of	95	267	86	266	113
Malaysia	228	298	226	350	219
New Zealand	847	1,481	594	873	277
Philippines	145	184	60	111	70
Singapore	510	902	259	464	284
Soviet Union	---	---	---	1,486	---
Thailand	16	91	151	142	40
Other	105	189	184	1/454	102
Total	26,436	35,549	19,599	29,972	9,968
Grand Total	50,210	64,875	36,455	53,237	21,585

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

1/ Includes 194 metric tons to India.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

December 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
MARKETING YEARS 1974/75-1978/79
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
EUROPE					
EC					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,464	1,465	1,736	1,600	1,376
Denmark	2,197	2,622	3,111	2,251	2,828
France	5,977	11,677	5,512	13,153	2,104
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,496	3,643	3,878	4,132	4,891
Ireland	117	135	51	182	41
Italy	5,003	8,799	6,681	7,551	7,273
Netherlands	1,279	1,477	763	1,054	778
United Kingdom	3,675	3,278	2,100	2,565	1,952
Total	23,208	33,096	23,832	32,488	21,243
OTHER EUROPE					
Austria	204	457	502	413	241
Finland	2,438	3,902	2,787	2,747	1,944
Iceland	78	71	92	91	69
Norway	1,136	1,982	1,737	1,802	2,331
Poland	1,091	516	1,153	---	19
Spain	754	1,713	948	1,024	1,267
Sweden	2,477	3,114	2,963	2,843	2,444
Switzerland	497	537	670	521	636
Other	17	22	---	28	8
Total	8,692	12,314	10,852	9,469	8,959
Total Europe	31,900	45,410	34,684	41,957	30,202
LATIN AMERICA					
Belize	7	24	12	28	24
Brazil	313	93	---	126	103
Colombia	57	36	47	182	55
Costa Rica	30	7	10	7	17
Ecuador	93	90	110	121	75
El Salvador	14	7	19	9	21
Guatemala	29	43	31	45	50
Mexico	678	1,483	664	819	1,077
Nicaragua	16	22	27	34	17
Panama	127	176	126	87	168
Surinam	12	25	40	22	5
Venezuela	1,078	831	992	1,617	1,271
Other	5	23	16	27	19
Total	2,459	2,860	2,094	3,124	2,902

continued .....

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
MARKETING YEARS 1974/75-1978/79 (Continued...)
(Metric tons)

Country of destination	Year beginning September 1				
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
BERMUDA & CARIBBEAN					
Bermuda	17	10	19	4	11
Dominican Republic	79	121	119	103	94
Haiti	11	2	11	8	2
Jamaica	76	36	8	17	5
Netherlands Antilles	92	98	100	78	60
Trinidad & Tobago	148	183	127	485	168
Other	14	12	4	16	10
Total	437	462	388	711	350
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Australia	515	296	134	109	131
Canada	4,752	4,140	4,193	3,756	3,269
Canary Islands	4	33	28	43	50
China (Taiwan)	235	315	336	370	513
French Pacific Is.	24	32	25	22	27
Hong Kong	443	525	452	515	280
Israel	67	15	213	5	146
Japan	703	1,126	1,556	1,199	3,578
Kuwait	27	38	2	6	2
Malaysia	161	205	267	296	254
Morocco	2	---	---	55	---
New Zealand	597	703	386	492	590
Philippines	11	14	10	---	4
Singapore	339	396	396	651	618
South Africa	370	---	638	1	---
Soviet Union	---	2,234	1,847	241	---
Thailand	44	75	73	43	---
Other	64	109	67	253	46
Total	8,358	10,256	10,623	8,057	9,508
Grand Total	43,154	58,988	47,789	53,849	42,962

--- Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

December 1979

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